

Tape 12

Side A, 1 - 1 1/8

*Mary - This has been done.  
LLR has copy.*

26 JAN 1979

STAT

NOTE FOR:

FROM: DCI

Do we have the letter which Senator Bayh sent to the Attorney General about Paisley? If so, I'd like to see it before my luncheon.

## THE WEEK IN REVIEW

# Exit The King

### The Shah Leaves But the Turmoil Remains Behind

The earth shook the day the Shah left. The tremors, which leveled three villages in eastern Iran, seemed an omen for the whole nation. But no one could say whether it signaled the end of a year of turmoil or more bloodshed and uncertainty to come.

With Mohammed Riza Pahlavi finally driven from his country, and most likely his throne, power nominally rested with his designated Prime Minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, and a nine-member Regency Council. Observing the constitutional niceties, the Shah waited for the new Government to win a parliamentary vote of confidence last week before departing, at the controls of his royal jet, on visits to Egypt and Morocco, two close allies, en route to his oldest ally, the United States. But to restore order to Iran's streets and economic life, the Bakhtiar Government needs a vote of confidence from the Shah's greatest foe, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, which the exiled Moslem leader has shown no inclination to supply.

At his headquarters outside Paris the Ayatollah hailed the Shah's departure but termed it only "the first step" toward "final victory." Rejecting pleas from Mr. Bakhtiar and President Carter for a suspension of demonstrations and strikes, the patriarchal figure called on the Iranian people "to carry on and redouble" their protests to bring down the "illegal" Bakhtiar regime. Heeding his call, more than a million Iranians in Teheran staged a protest march on Friday.

The Shiite leader says he has appointed an Islamic Revolutionary Council to serve as a provisional government until the election of an assem-

bly to prepare a new constitution based on Islamic law. The members have not revealed themselves, but the Ayatollah said yesterday that he would return to Iran "in a few days" to guide the new administration. Emissaries from the National Front, Iran's civilian opposition, and the Bakhtiar Government went on pilgrimages to Paris seeking his endorsement.

While courting the Shiite leader, Prime Minister Bakhtiar also must retain the support of the Iranian Army, the Shah's prized creation and prop. Demoralization caused by a year of firing on fellow Iranians increased after the monarch's departure, with some soldiers joining the celebrations while others cried treason. The disunity in the ranks seemed to diminish the likelihood of an imminent military coup but to increase the chances of some Nasser-like figure eventually making a grab for power.

The Carter Administration, which until a few weeks ago had publicly supported the Shah — while privately urging him to leave — reacted to the uncertain developments with caution. Despite Mr. Carter's plea to the Ayatollah to give the Bakhtiar Government "a chance to succeed," Assistant Secretary of State Harold H. Saunders, testifying before a House Internal Relations subcommittee, seemed at pains not to align Washington with any single political group. Mr. Saunders suggested that the Administration would endorse almost any solution that was free of Soviet involvement and brought stability to Iran.

Nevertheless, the Central Intelligence Agency confirmed that the United States has closed one intelligence-gathering station in Iran and may have to dismantle others. Concern was expressed that the permanent loss of the listening posts, coupled with the uncertain future of newly reopened installations in Turkey, would make a new strategic arms accord with the Soviet Union difficult to monitor and might jeopardize Senate ratification of a treaty. Anxiety was also growing about the curtailment of Iranian oil exports, which account for 5 percent of American oil consumption but much greater proportions for Japan, Israel and other countries. Mr. Carter said that if deliveries remain suspended, the United States should cut its oil use accordingly.

Washington was also uneasy at the growing anti-American tone of the Iranian protests. A second United States citizen was murdered in Iran last week and Teheran demonstrators chanted down the boulevards: "The Shah is gone. The Americans are next."